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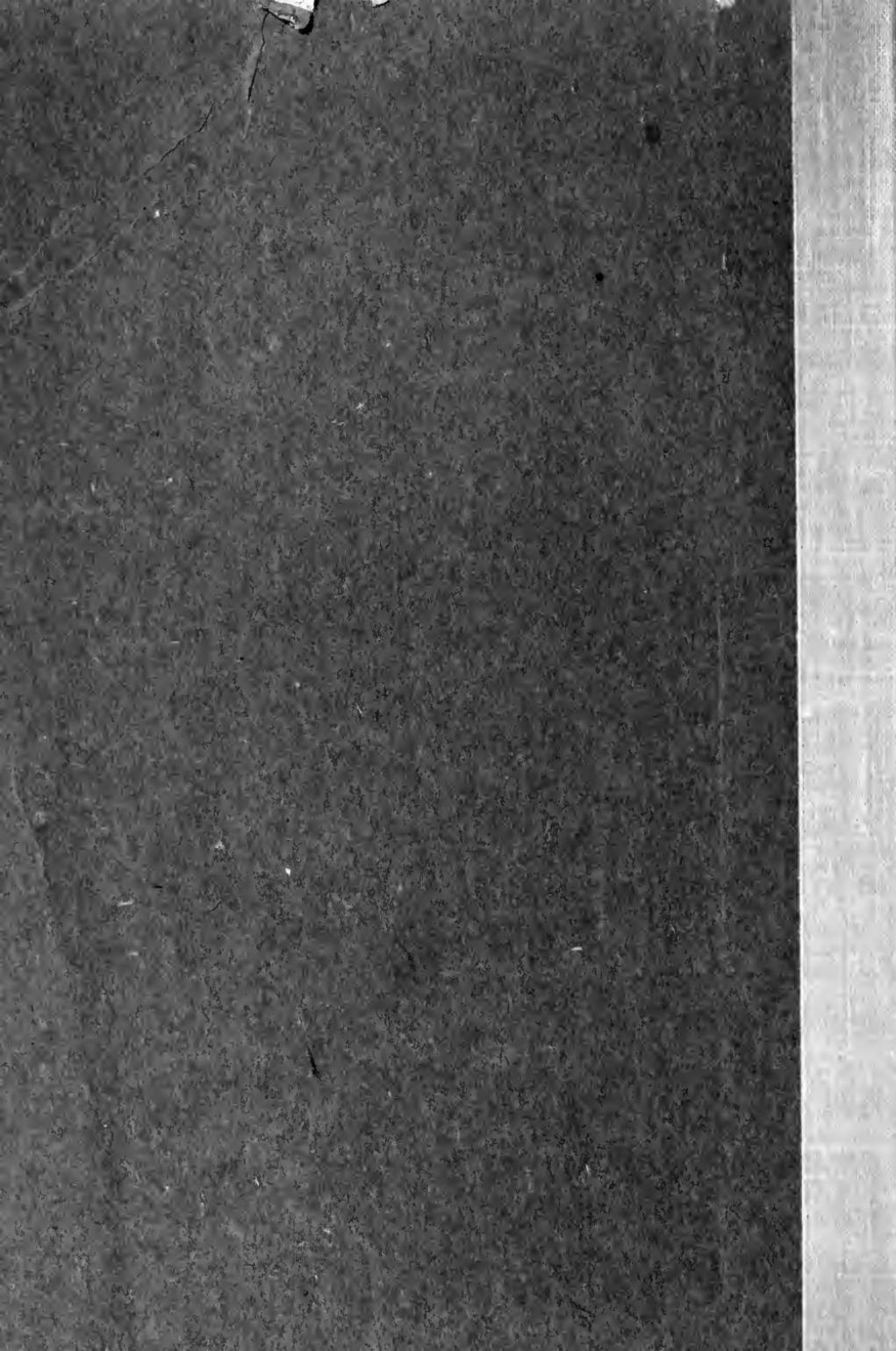
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LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

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Inventor of Basket Ball

OFFICIAL BASKET BALL RULES

AS ADOPTED BY THE

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

AND THE

United States

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF NORTH
AMERICA

ILLUSTRATED

EDITED BY LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

FOR PUBLICATION BY THE

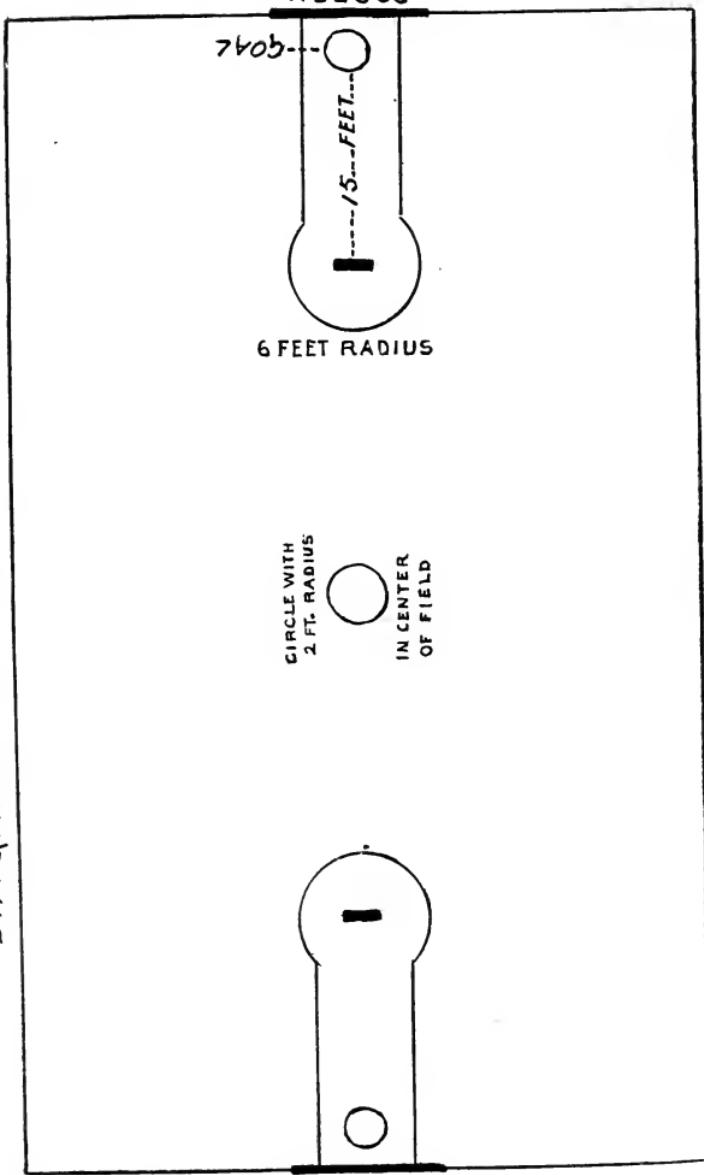
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DIA GRAM OF FIELD OF PLAY



AT LEAST 3 FEET FROM WALL

1885
AIA55

M. W. 7/1/12/195

REGISTRATION OF BASKET BALL PLAYERS.



LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

The Amateur Athletic Union and the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League, beginning with January 1, 1898, require that all basket ball players in games between different organizations shall be required to register with their respective organizations. This action was only taken after prolonged discussion and the widest counsel with those who have had experience in these matters. The game of basket ball is open to numerous abuses, and unless it is held with a strong hand, it will be a detriment to all lovers of good sport. That it has not been held with sufficient firmness in the past is shown by the fact that a number of teams from Young Men's Christian Associations and from military companies have left their respective organizations and have organized independently, some of them forming professional teams. It is comparatively easy to hire a hall, get up a basket ball game, and then pay for the hall from the gate receipts ; so that any group of individuals may organize themselves into a basket ball club, play the game, and divide the proceeds among themselves. This kind of sport has ruined every branch of athletics to which it has come. When men commence to make money out of sport, it degenerates with most tremendous speed, so that those who love sport have come to set their faces like a flint against every tendency toward professionalism in athletics. It has in the past inevitably resulted in men of lower character going into the game, for, on the average, men of serious purposes in life do not care to go into that kind of thing. One objection to these independent basket ball clubs is that they are in many cases

irresponsible bodies. A number of instances like the following have occurred : One of these aggregations agrees to play the basket ball team from a Young Men's Christian Association at the hall of the Association. The game is thoroughly advertised, tickets sold and a good house secured. At the appointed time, the team fails to appear, and when they are asked about it later, say that they found they could not play that night for some reason or other, or that they had concluded to disband, or something of the kind. There is no redress. They are not organizations having stability. They are not amenable to anybody. Some of the clubs in Associations have adopted the following plan : They refuse to play any teams excepting those representing well-known organizations, having a regular place of their own for play and practice. This would certainly remedy the particular abuse to which we have referred.

The Young Men's Christian Associations, who have played basket ball more than any other institution, have experienced considerable difficulty with men who desired to play basket ball to the exclusion of everything else. These men have come into the Association merely to play basket ball, and endeavor to insist that classwork and everything else shall give way to the interests of basket ball and of the basket ball team, and in a number of cases they have succeeded in their desires.

Realizing the great danger that there was through professional basket ball, and through the entire absorption of individuals in the game, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Amateur Athletic Union are endeavoring to cope with the matter. The Young Men's Christian Association requires that men who are to play basket ball games outside of a single organization shall have to register with the Association Athletic League. This means that they shall have to pass an elementary, all-round examination in such work as is ordinarily done in the classwork of the Young Men's Christian Associations. This step has two or three objects : It will throw the honor of representing the Association upon those who are loyal to the institution as a whole rather than those who merely come in for sport ; it will throw emphasis upon the classwork—the

regular classwork of the Association. It is true that the immediate result may be to somewhat handicap the game, but it will help the Associations and the men playing, and the object of sport is to help the men rather than to build up the sport. A rather wide inquiry in regard to the effect, both moral and physical, upon men who play it exclusively has developed the fact that exclusive basket ball playing is eminently undesirable; that men ought in addition to take the regular classwork.

This registration rule, of course, does not apply to teams playing within a single organization. Thus, if the Association at Montreal organizes several basket ball teams out of the members in its own Association, and they form a basket ball league entirely within the Association, the Athletic League has nothing whatever to say about the matter. The League has to do with affairs between different organizations.

The Amateur Athletic Union endeavors to handle the professional tendency by requiring all basket ball players, in games between members of different organizations, to be registered. This means that they shall be rigidly held to the amateur rule, and puts them upon the same plane with other athletes.

It can hardly fail of being true that there are those who will regard this action as an unwise interference with the legitimate progress of the sport. All well-disposed persons, however, will sympathize with both of these organizations in their endeavor to keep the sport from degenerating, and from being controlled by those who will inevitably make of the game that which will be injurious and unsportsmanlike, and it is hoped that these persons will be willing to co-operate with the large majority who have carefully considered this plan and believe that it is the best one to follow under the circumstances. There is no game that offers the opportunity for rough playing, and which is more exciting to the temper, than is basket ball. It is played on a wooden floor, and often close to walls, which makes falls harder than when upon the dirt, as in foot ball. It can only be by united action on the part of those who desire to hold a high standard in sport that the game can be kept from degenerating.



V. M. C. A. TRAINING SCHOOL BASKET BALL TEAM, 1896-97.

A. L. Fish, N. E. Saunders, W. W. Hastings, H. H. Buxton, W. M. Pryce,
Centre. Substitute. Manager. Right Guard. A. Shoemaker, Left Guard.

C. D. Clapp, Right Guard. T. J. Browne (Captain), Right Forward.

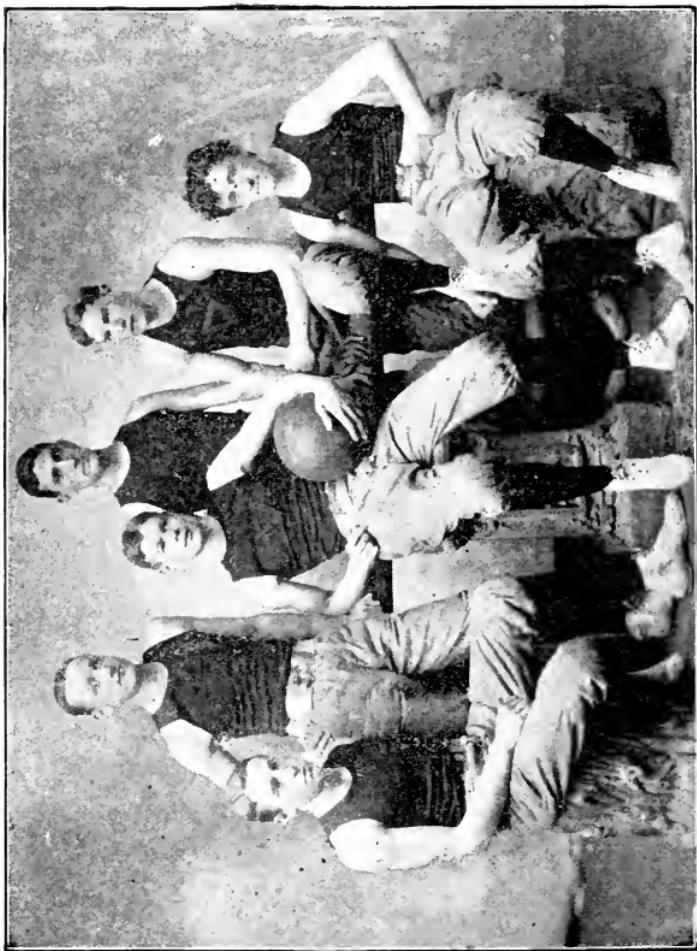
BASKET BALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.



At the annual meeting of the Governing Board of the Amateur Athletic Union, on Nov. 15, it was unanimously decided to establish a series of Basket Ball Championships wherever possible. In the large cities to have city championships, open to any registered amateur teams; also, if possible, championships of each Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and, late in the season as the grand conclusion, a national championship.

This marks a great step forward, and will put basket ball on a new footing. Detailed plans are being prepared and will be announced through the usual channels.

LUTHER GULICK,
Secretary Basket Ball Committee A. A. U.



TWENTY-THIRD STREET BRANCH Y.M.C.A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

Champions of the Metropolitan District, 1896-97.

J. Wendelken. A. Abadie. A. Shields.
W. C. Reed. H. Moyerhoff. J. Hamill.

CLEAN SPORT.

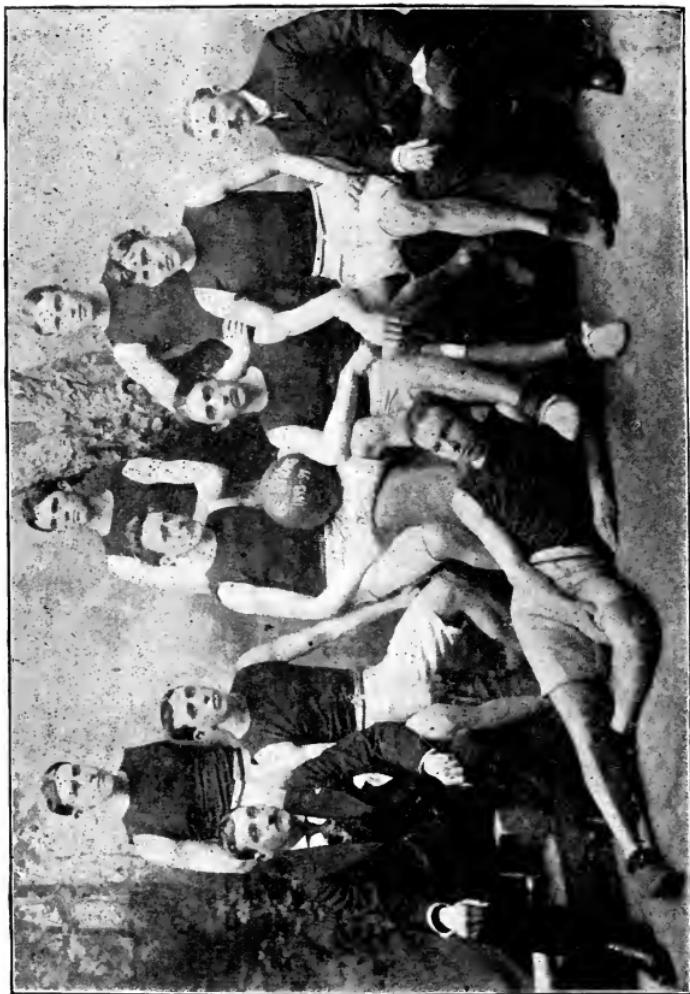


LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

The greatest danger in connection with athletic sports is not that the men will get hurt, but that in the excitement of the game and on account of the great desire for victory, they will do things which are ungentlemanly, discourteous, which they will be ashamed of in their calmer moments.

The experience of the past years of various basket ball teams seems to point conclusively : That there are those who deliberately violate the rules, who do ungentlemanly things on the field. The great difficulty is possibly a false conception in regard to the objects of the game. The object of all true amateurs is good sport, and not the mere winning of victory. The only wish to win victories when it can be done by superior playing and not by pure accidents, or by the weakness of the opposing team, or by unfairness, or upon a technicality. The prime object is good sport, and sport which violates the principles of courtesy and good character is never good sport. Rules are mutual agreement which should no more be evaded or deliberately broken than one would deliberately break any other agreement for the sake of gain. It should be the object of every player on the team to see that the spirit and not merely the letter of the rules is rigidly enforced. The players are not enemies ; it is not war ; it is sport.

I believe that in many cases athletic sports are conducted in such a way as to exert a directly unwholesome influence on the contestants.



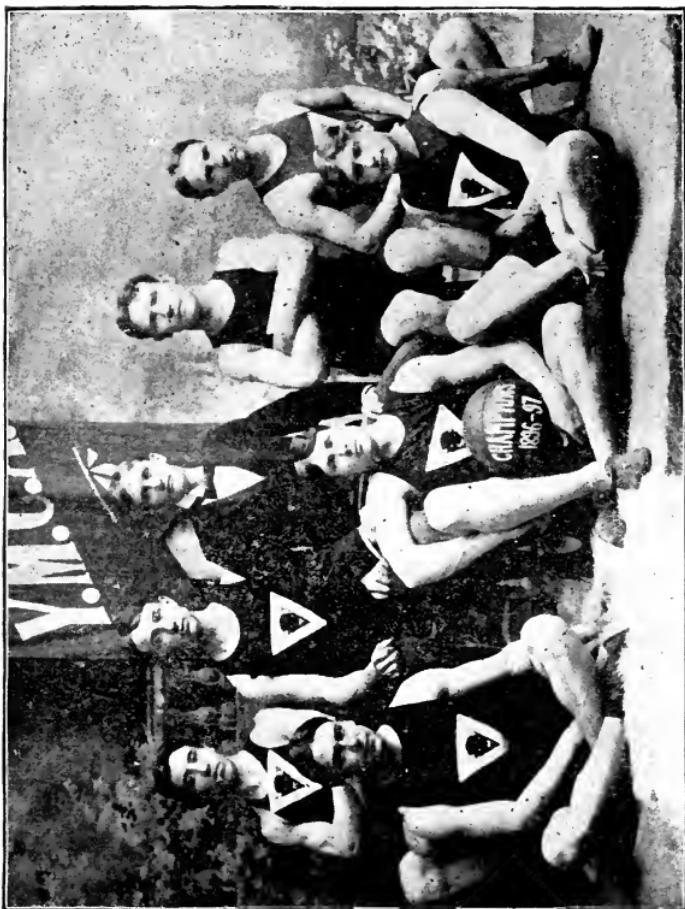
CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM, BALTIMORE, MD.

S. Radcliff. I. Kreiger. F. A. Hancock.
F. A. Bevans. E. G. Freburgh. C. W. Rolph. A. G. Steelman.
Geo. C. Franck. (Capt.) Thomas Cornelius
W. W. Weed. (Physical Director).

The thirst for victory habitually tempts men to ungentlemanly, unfair, or even dishonorable acts ; to take advantage of the rules ; to violate their spirit while working in accord with the letter ; to violate their letter on the sly ; to violate the rules if willing to pay the penalty when caught. That these things are wrong is axiomatic, and yet the sporting consciousness has become so depraved that their legitimacy is rarely questioned. If men should attempt to take unfair advantage of one another in other lines as they do in sport they would at once forfeit their standing as gentlemen.

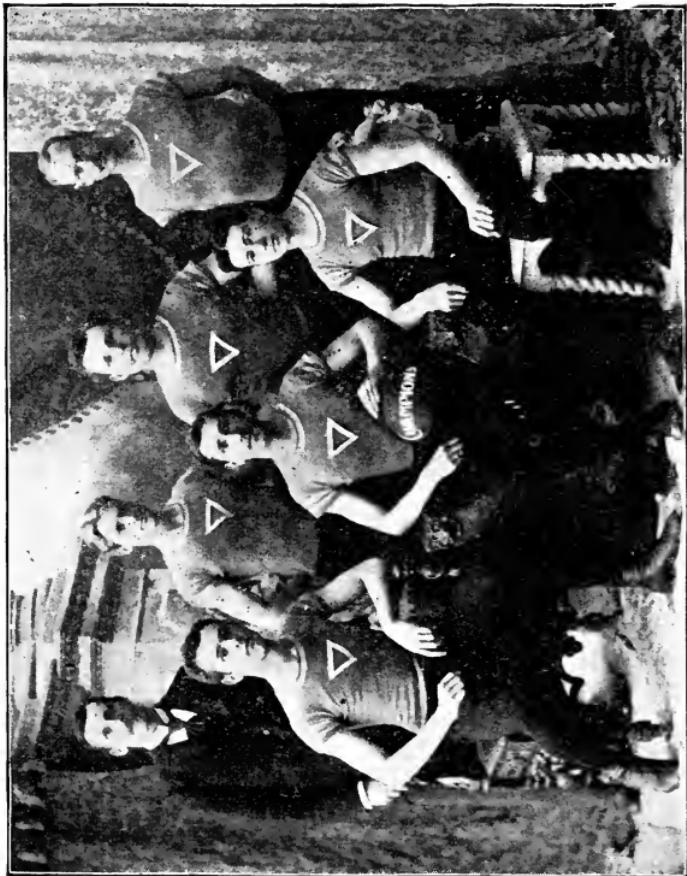
I am not an alarmist. I have championed and expect to heartily champion such manly games as foot ball ; and yet the use of unfair play as shown by the black eyes and bloody noses which are often, if not usually, the result of deliberate intention, indicate strongly the truth of which I have been speaking —that an undue desire for victory has resulted in dishonorable conduct.

The sentiment of our college and athletic clubs tolerates deliberate violation of the rules in the interest of victory. The experience of some college associations and clubs in basket ball during the past winter is in the same direction ; men placing chief value on victory ; holding, striking, running into men, with such vigor and frequency that the inference is unavoidable that it was at least partly deliberate. This has resulted in personal antagonisms, anger, deceit, recrimination and hatred. Once create the sentiment that it is far more disgraceful to do a dishonorable or ungentlemanly deed on the field than to suffer defeat, and it would foster the interests of true sport as much as the present tendencies in the opposite direction are injuring them. If there can be maintained a spirit of rigid loyalty to honesty and courtesy and gentlemanliness, victory being made secondary, we believe that the helpful influence of basket ball will be immense. But this result can be reached only by the deliberate determination on the part of all interested to place these qualities first ; to be willing to lose games unless they can be won honestly, with good feeling and with regard for the courtesies ; to be willing to let others cheat



BUFFALO Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

and win falsely rather than to resort to similar means ; to abide by and uphold the decisions of the proper officials, even when they seem to be unfair ; to regard rules not as imposed by some outside body contrary to the wish of the contestants, and to be evaded and taken advantage of at every opportunity, but as a mutual agreement of which one would no sooner think of taking advantage, simply because it were possible to do so undetected, than he would of lying under other circumstances for personal advantage. This ideal is not an unattainable one. If this kind of sport cannot be secured, it were better that sport was not taken up at all. If there is not enough of the strong elements of character to handle in this way games of a highly exciting character between neighboring clubs, such games ought not to be held. There should and there can be such a sentiment created by the leaders in every group, that a man who would use dishonorable or ungentlemanly means to win victory for his organization would not again be tolerated as its representative.



BUSINESS MEN'S TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO Y. M. C. A.

R. Horner, F. M. Goodrich, Louis Titus, F. J. Barzer.
Left Back (Manager). Left Forward. Right Forward. Right Back.
W. Wilson, C. J. Auger, Left Centre (Captain). C. Bernhard, Right Centre.

BASKET BALL RESOLUTIONS.



The Physical Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association held two Conferences in June, 1897, at both of which basket ball was discussed.

The Physical Directors' Conference, at Chicago, passed the following resolution unanimously:

The previous Conferences have emphasized the need of attention being given to leagues with a single Association, the use of friendly games between Associations but the restrictions of competition and championship leagues between Associations.

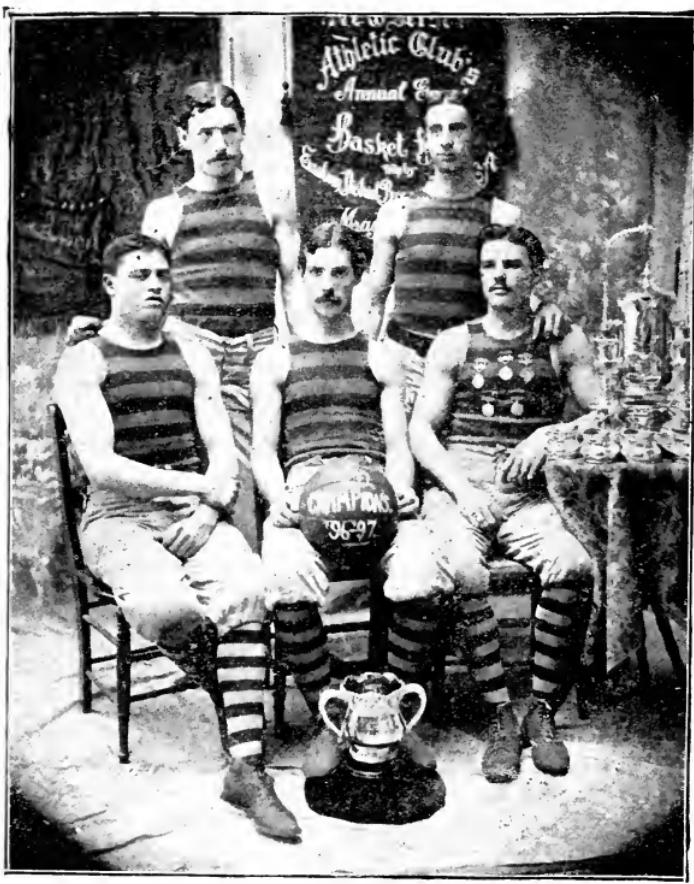
In this we heartily concur, and believe that, except in unusual circumstances, it is wiser to have no championship leagues between Associations. In support of this, our attention has been drawn to the following facts:

1. We find that the intense competition often develops antagonism between the men and the Association, which is entirely out of accord with the aims of this body.

2. We find that such leagues call attention away from the sport and toward the mere winning.

We believe that friendly games between Associations are useful under the following conditions: (1) That registration be a requisite for eligibility on the team. (2) That not more than one such game be played each week. (3) That the officials are from other organizations than those playing. (4) That the sport rather than victory be put in the first place, and that Christian courtesy can be made to characterize officials, players and audiences. We counsel the Associations that cannot secure this to give up public games.

We believe that leagues within the Association are useful when: (1) They are made secondary to the classwork, only class men playing. (2) Play and practice be absolutely restricted to definite and limited periods.



EASTERN DISTRICT, BROOKLYN, Y. M. C. A.

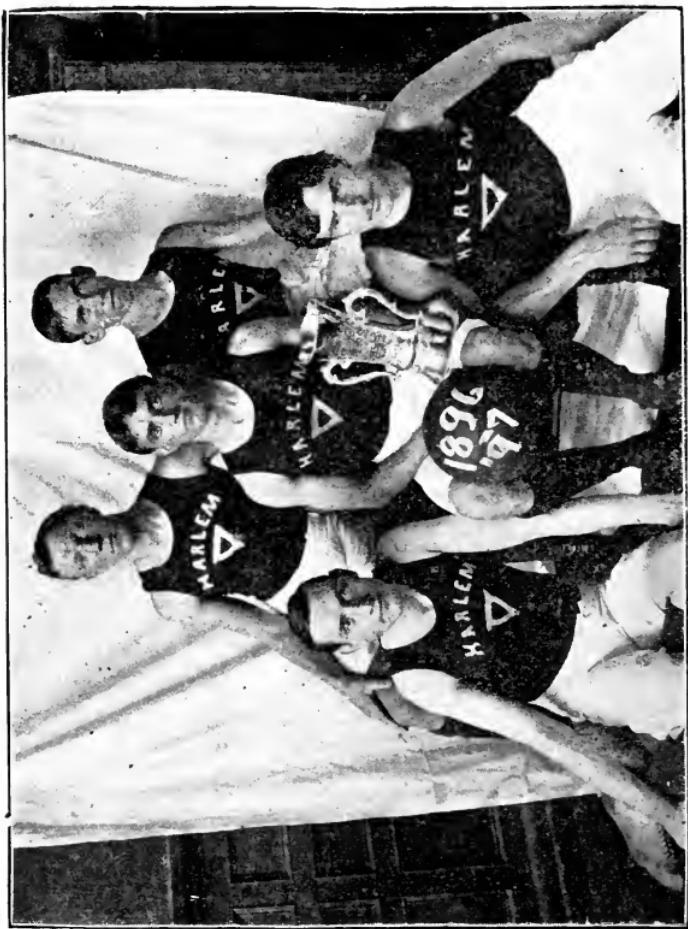
F. P. Weil. F. W. Valentine, John Drummond,
Max Hess. Capt. F. R. Coffin.

The Conference at Springfield unanimously adopted the following:

We believe that basket ball is a most excellent game; first, as a recreative exercise; second, as a constitutional exercise; third, as educating the mind to thoroughly and quickly control the body. But the very nature of the game makes it one which can be the means of much harm where the opposite result should be desired. It has been clearly shown that the game cannot be left to take care of itself, but that it must be carefully watched and managed if real benefit is to be desired from it as an exercise. The Committee begs leave to offer the following suggestions:

1. It would seem best not to encourage the formation of outside leagues. The intense spirit of rivalry engendered, with the frequent accompanying desire to win at all hazards, should be avoided.
2. On the other hand, it would be wise to encourage Inter-Association or class leagues, as by this means, zest is given to the game and interest is aroused, while excitement and hostile rivalry is greatly minimized on account of the friendly relation of the players.
3. Representative teams may often be managed with advantage to the work, but emphasis should not be placed upon the winning of games and star playing. The result aimed at should be an increase of friendly and social intercourse.
4. Every member of a team should be a regular member of a gymnasium class.
5. Refuse to meet teams who do not play the official rules and according to the spirit of the game.
6. Special emphasis be given to securing thoroughly competent officials.
7. The physical director should keep in close touch with the game, but should encourage the members to do the work themselves by means of a committee.

HARLEM V. M. C. A. BASKET BALL. TEAM.



THE GAME.



PASSING AND GOAL THROWING.

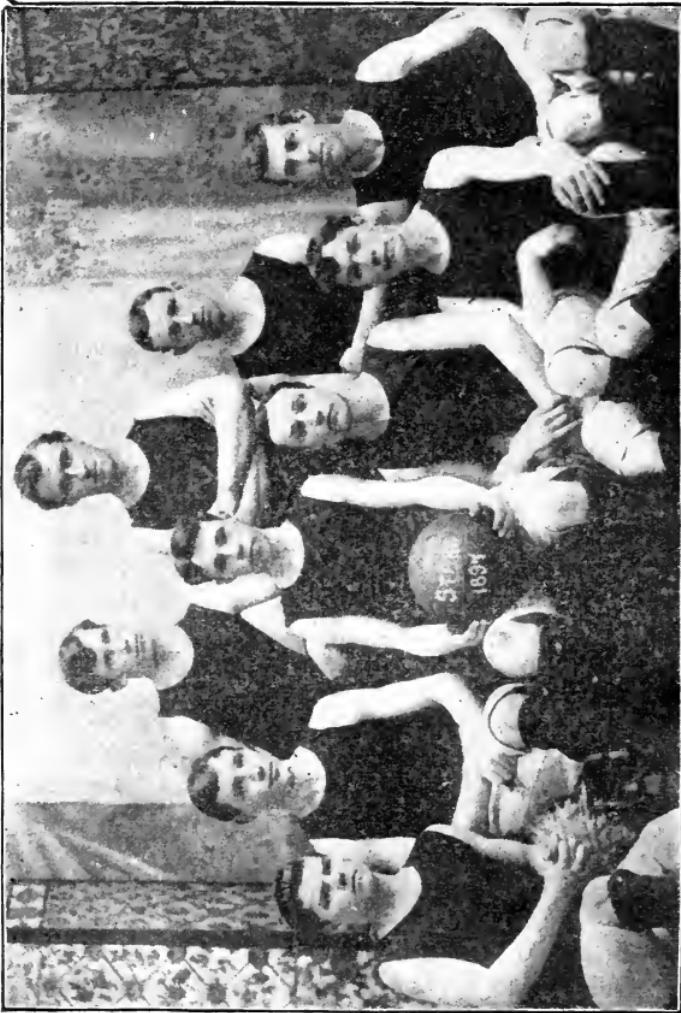


T. J. BROWNE.

The first requisite for successful team-work is harmony among the players. If there be any display of jealousy by any player likely to affect successful team-play, that man should be talked to by the captain or manager and be shown the consequences of such action. After the team and substitutes are chosen, a captain should be selected. On his ability depends largely the success or failure of the team. He should be able to control himself; this, of course, is necessary if he wishes to control his men. He should also be able to plan or carry out new plays. If the right kind of men have been chosen for the team in the first place, the chances are that the right man will be chosen for this position, the judgment of the men, as a rule, can be relied upon.

The value of practicing together as a team is too well recognized to need any special emphasis. Games with outside teams should not be played until the men have worked together for a month or so. One or two games may be played with scrub teams not as good as themselves, so that they may be able to work any combinations they have learned in practice with some degree of success. It is almost impossible to carry out a new play successfully against a team of equal ability unless it has been already practiced against an inferior team.

I think there is not enough stress put upon practicing the team alone. If we wish to have good team-work, there must



CHAMPIONS MONTREAL Y.M.C.A. BASKET BALL TOURNAMENT, 1897.

L. Payne. H. Watson. W. Flint. F. Shaw.
A. Mackellar. H. Cobb. G. Brown. M. Beall. T. MacKay.

be fewer scrub games and more work done with only the team upon the floor. Especially is this necessary in the early part of the season. The majority of players are lamentably weak in some one of the elementaries of basket ball passing, bouncing the ball or goal throwing. Very few men are excellent in all three. Of course, we don't expect the guards to be first-class goal throwers, although, it would greatly add to their value; yet we do expect them to pass well and to be able to carry the ball forward by dribbling, and how few can do more than catch their man and occasionally make a wild "grand stand" throw to the other end of the gymnasium, with the chances even that the opponents will get the ball.

It is true that last year the backs did more passing and goal throwing than ever before; still, we have room for greater development in this particular.

In passing and goal throwing, the forwards generally have enough practice, but bouncing the ball is something they could afford to practice more. It should not be thrown directly at the man, but about a yard to either side of him, so that he will be compelled to take a step in order to reach it. Thus, if a man is closely watched by his opponent, he can feint to receive it on one side, then step back to the other and get the ball by a long reach before his guard can cover him; especially, in throwing to a man running must this rule be observed, so that he may not have to stop and wait for the ball, but may continue running and stop just as the ball reaches him.

There are several methods of receiving and delivering the ball. Pushing from the height of the chest, of course, is practiced by all, and yet, judging from the surprisingly large number of fumbles made in receiving the ball in this position, more practice could profitably be put on this.

Many teams, especially those composed of tall men, practice the high, overhead passing, receiving the ball on a jump and delivering it the same way.

I have in mind a strong team which excels in low passing. They owe their success in it to the manner in which they take the ball in one hand and twine their arm in back of the oppo-



EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS Y. M. C. A.-BASKET BALL TEAM.

McGraw photo

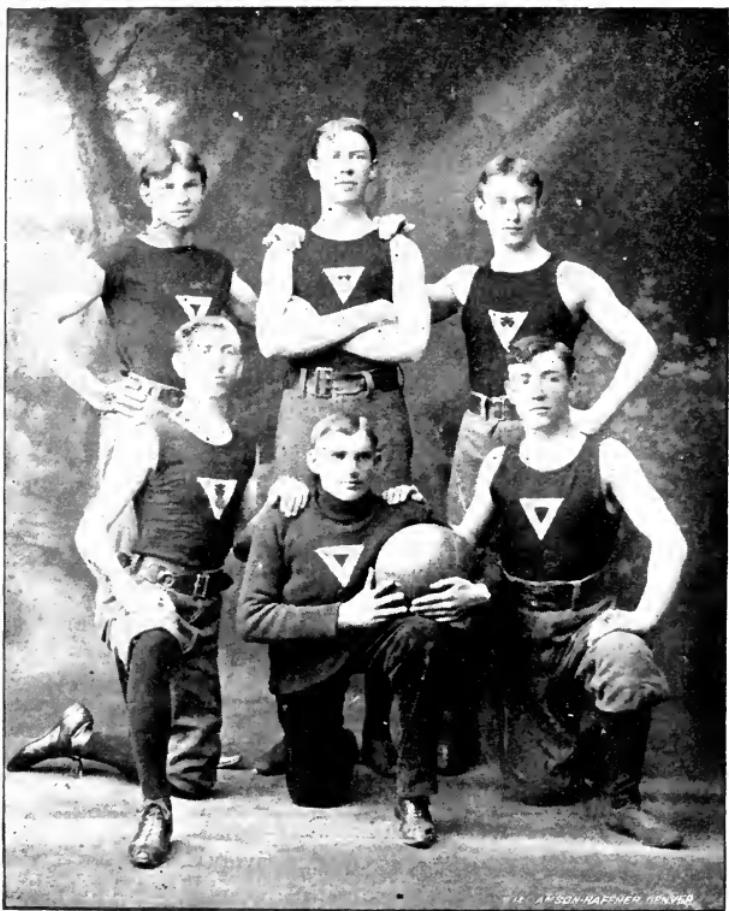
nent and under his arm, and so deliver the ball. It is a neat play, but it requires very quick and lithe players to do it correctly without making any fouls. The same team has a habit of throwing the ball from a backward bend, sidewise, hands overhead position. They feint on one side, then quickly bend away over to the other without changing the position of the feet. I may say that these peculiar throws have had a great deal to do with the success of this team.

Another trick used in passing is a quick bounce to the side, to enable one to step out of the way of an opponent, and this followed by a pass. This is useful when your opponent gets in front of and close up to you.

When the ball is out of bounds it should be thrown in to one side with one hand in a short pass under your guard's arm; in a long pass, throw over his head. But throw with only one hand, and don't look in the direction you throw. Fool your opponent by fixing your eyes in the opposite direction. The latter is an important point and the neglect of it is the reason some men have such a hard time getting the ball over the line without having it blocked. A play often worked was that of lightly tossing the ball directly back and over the guard, and rushing in and getting the ball before he could turn around to see where the ball had gone. The success of this depends on you making your opponent think it was a long throw down the field; however, the rules of this year declare against any such play as this, for now the ball must be touched by another player after being passed over the line before the thrower-in can handle it.

Bringing the ball from one end of the field to the other by bouncing is a feat well worth knowing how to do, and yet, but few men are good at it. It is comparatively easy to bounce it along with no one to interfere with your progress, but skill is required when it comes to dodging opponents and keeping the ball going at the same time.

Goal throwing, of course, is of the first importance. Good as a team may be in all other respects, it cannot win unless it throws goals. In throwing from the foul line the best method

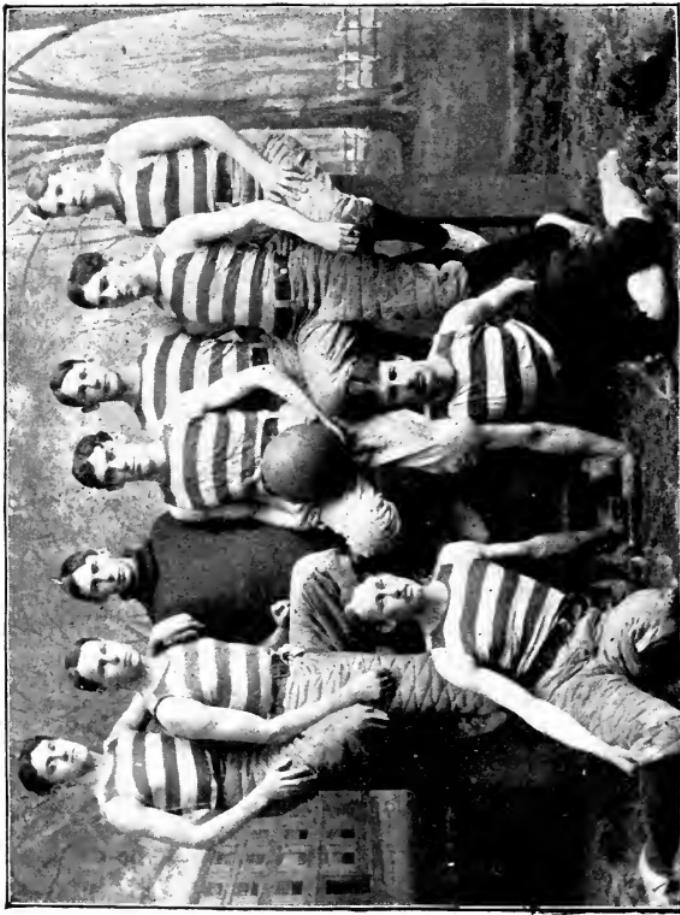


DENVER, Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

is the underhand, in which the ball is thrown with an upward swing from between the knees. The advantages of this are: the thrower can control the ball better, as it permits him to give a slow and steady motion to the ball without any sudden jerk or push, and as he is used to handling other articles in this position, his muscular sensation is more sensitive and he is better enabled to judge of the amount of force to be exerted. This method is used by the great majority of forwards. Occasionally there will be found men using the overhead throw from the foul line, but this style, although the best for field play, where quickness of throw is desired, is unsuited for foul line throwing on account of the difficulty of control. There can be no prolonging of the time in delivering the ball; it has to be done with a short, sharp push. The rapidity with which the ball can be received and thrown by this style is what makes it so valuable for field play. When done the right way, with a spring off both feet, it is exceedingly hard to block; whereas, an underhand throw is easily blocked by getting in front of the thrower or striking his arm as it comes up. The latter, of course, is against the rules, yet it is done, nevertheless.

Another disadvantage of the underhand style is its slowness, the dropping of the hands between the knees for the swing up after catching the ball high overhead means so much extra time for your opponent to reach and cover you, and he generally is successful. The overhead throw takes a longer time to learn to do correctly, but even with this difficulty, its advantages far outweigh its disadvantages. How often we see a man jump up out of a scrimmage close to the goal and push the ball up through the crowd and into the basket. Could he do that with the underhand throw? Never!

The one-handed underhand throw from the side is one which often is made use of. It avoids one of the disadvantages of the two-handed underhand, as the thrower can prevent blocking in front by placing his body and forearm between his opponent and the ball. From this position he can throw for goal over the head of the guard. I have often made use of this throw after bouncing the ball down the field of play with my

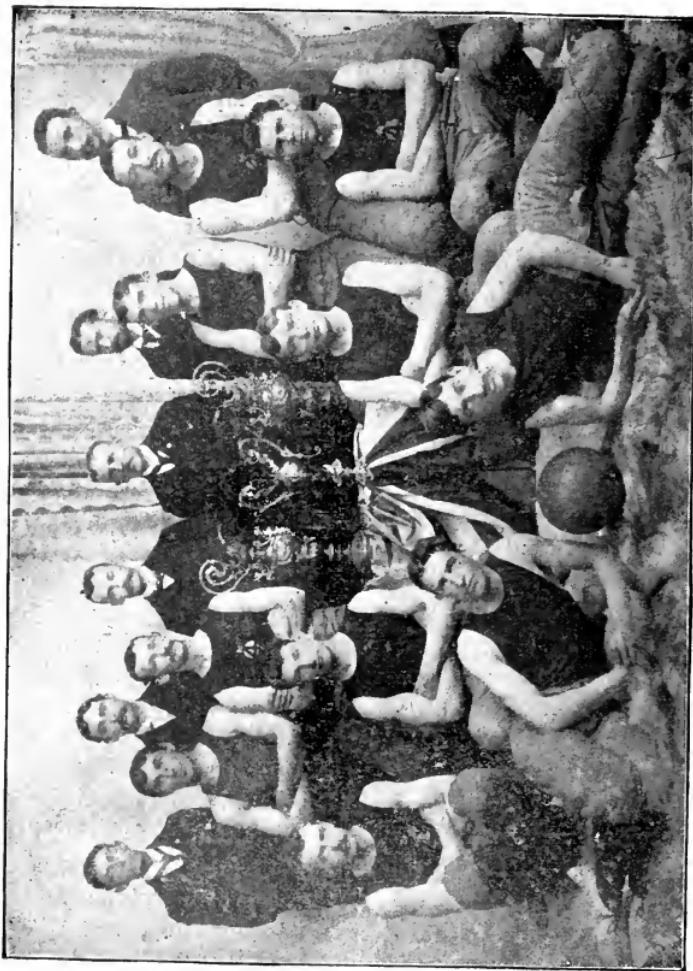


YALE BASKET BALL TEAM.

guard at my heels. By suddenly turning to the left when within throwing distance, and thus letting him pass, and swinging my right hand around with the ball at the same time, I could get a clear throw for goal before he had time to get around me to my right side and stop the ball. If I had attempted to use both hands in throwing, he would have surely blocked me, as I would have had to turn my body more, and the fraction of a second required for that would have given him just sufficient time to reach me.

The Yale team of 1895-96 and the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. team, of New York City, in their game in the winter of 1896, in New York, afforded a striking example of two styles of play. Yale played what might be called a low passing and dribbling game. Twenty-third Street passed high overhead with scarcely any dribbling of the ball. Yale was superior to Twenty-third Street in getting the ball down to her goal, largely on account of her superior ability at dribbling, but she couldn't throw goals. She used the underhand style and was blocked every time. Twenty-third Street threw overhead and got goals. If I am not mistaken, the score was 10 to 9 in favor of Twenty-third Street, all of Yale's points being made on goals from the foul line. I believe, if Yale had known the overhead style, she would have won easily. Judging from her play last year, she profited by this experience.

In his article on team-play, in last year's Basket Ball Guide, Mr. Allen suggested that the players should keep themselves in certain relations to each other by selecting a few geometrical figures and learning to adjust themselves quickly in these outlines. At the Training School we had a crude plan which worked very well, and on it we built up a few simple combinations which I give later on. We found by observation and experience that there were certain places from which most goals were thrown. With Mr. Allen's suggestion, and this latter fact as a basis, we worked up two ideas—the centre and the two forwards should endeavor to maintain a triangle, as nearly equilateral as possible; the aim, in all passing near the goal, should be to give a man a clear throw from one of the selected places.

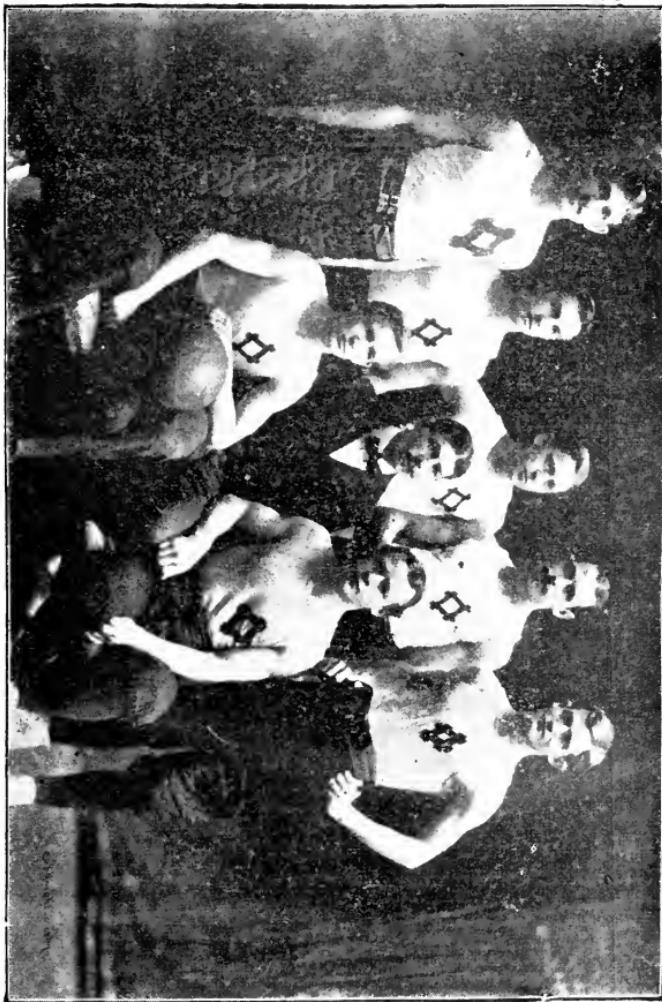


FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY BASKET BALL TEAM,
YONKERS, N. Y.

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KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB BASKET BALL TEAM.

D. Reus, S. K. Thomas, E. Liefield C. M. Carbonell, B. I. Kinney,
Centre. (Sub.) Left Guard. Right Guard.
J. M. Kinney G. A. Salmon, B. Keown,
Right Forward. Coach. Left Forward.



SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASKET BALL GUIDE.

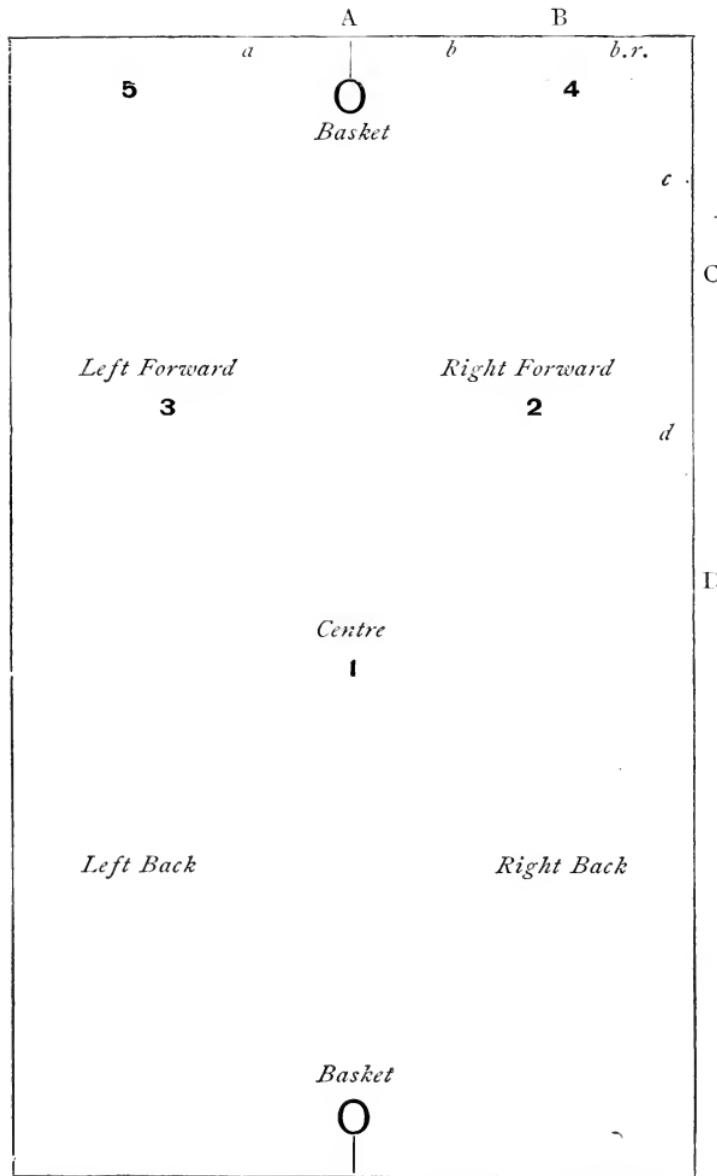


DIAGRAM OF BASKET BALL FIELD, SHOWING POSITION OF FIVE-MAN TEAM.

Numbers 2 and 3 represent the positions at which a try-for-goal has the best chances for success; numbers 1, 4 and 5 are the next best; that is, 1 and 4 are equal to 5, if the goal has a good sized screen behind it from which a carom can be made.

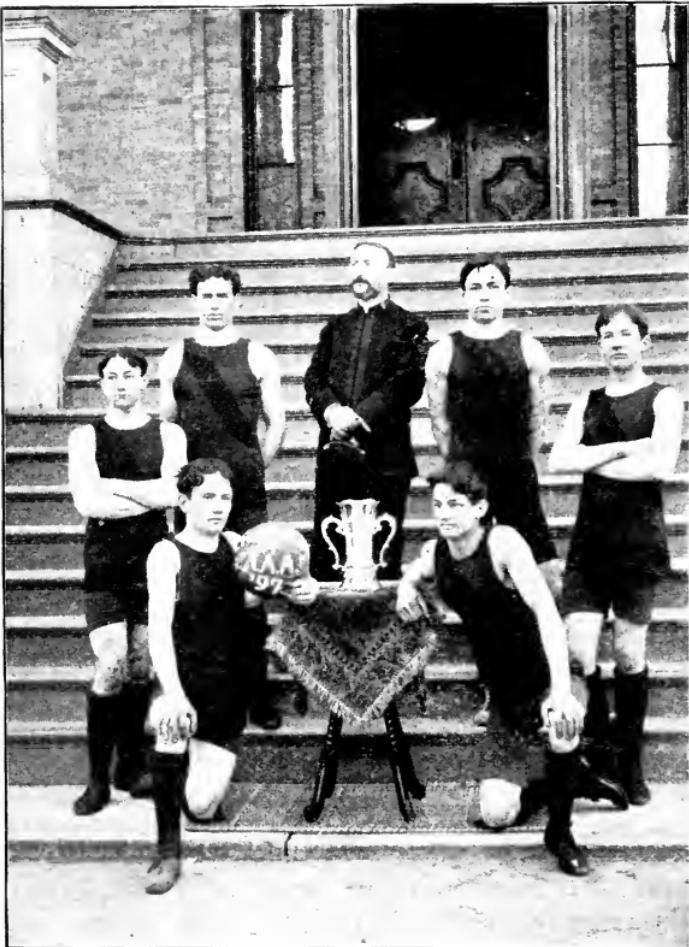
Following are a few plays when ball is put in play at centre. The captain should have a signal for each. Most of these depend on your having a better centre than the other side, one who can place the ball with some degree of success:

From centre to right or left forward, either close to centre or up near goal at about 4 or 5, as signal directs. If the ball is to be dropped close to centre the forward should stand far back, if possible, behind his guard, and just as soon as the centre jumps, make a quick dash for the ball and then return the ball to centre, who, having become uncovered, makes a try for goal. If the ball is to be dropped back near 4 or 5 the forward should stand well up to centre, as if he expected the ball to be dropped very close, and then run back as soon as centre jumps, to get the ball and make a try-for-goal before his guard comes up; he may have to dodge his guard and then throw.

A modification of the first part of the last play is where the forward runs up and gets the ball at the side of centre and then throws it back to the other forward who has run over and taken the former's position, from which he tries for goal.

The centre may allow the ball to go over his head, just touching it enough to prevent it from going far; the forward having run up, gets it and returns it to centre, who, generally, can get a clear throw for goal before his opponent knows what he is about.

When out of bounds the ball may be put in play by a short pass to a man who runs up to the side line, or, the long pass may be used. The success of the former depends on the quickness and co-ordination of the two men playing it. It is useful when the men are well covered and there is little possibility of making a good, long pass. The man in the field must make a quick dash and receive and return the ball before his opponent can reach him. The long pass is comparatively easy when your men are uncovered. If they are well guarded



FANWOOD BASKET BALL TEAM,
Interscholastic Champions, 1897.

the ball should be thrown to some open spot to which one of your men expects it to be thrown, according to his signal.

Here are some varieties for getting the ball in on short passes (See diagram for positions): Right forward has ball outside the line at B; left forward runs to *b* and receives the ball, either trying for goal or, better still, as he will have a poor chance to throw, he makes a low pass to right forward, who has run out to position 2, from which he throws for goal.

Right forward with ball outside at A; left forward runs to *a* and takes ball and then passes back to right forward at *b* and has ball returned to him at 3, from which he throws for goal.

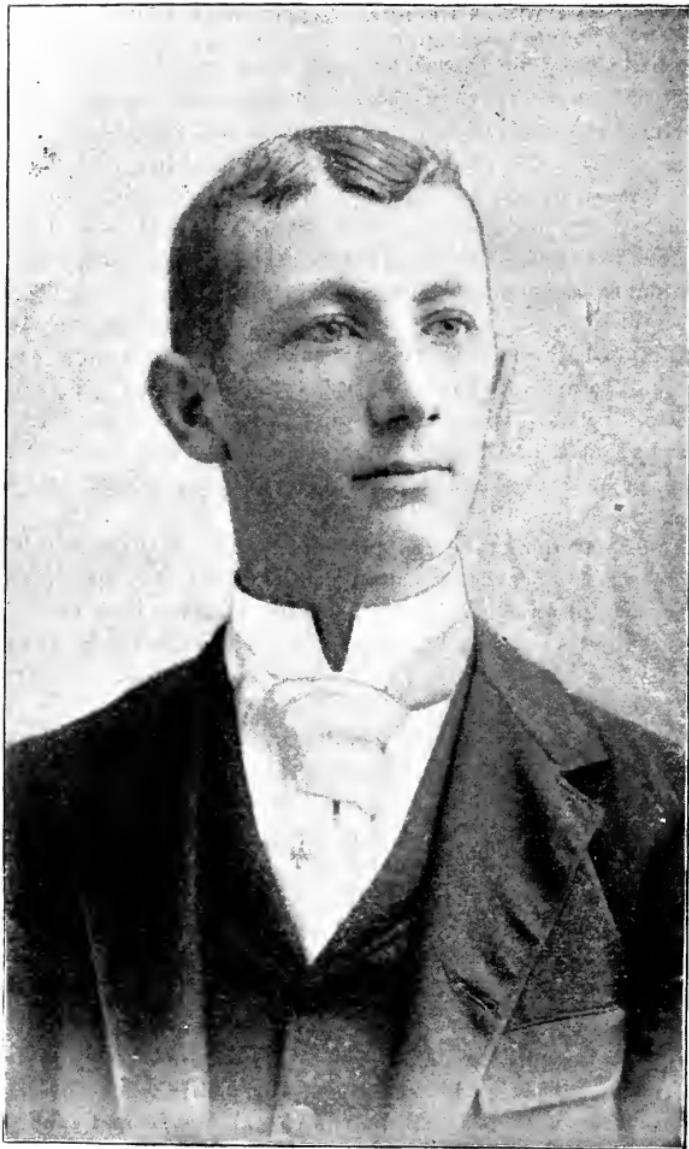
Right forward with ball outside at C; left forward may take the ball at *c* and return to right forward at 2 to throw for goal, or he may take it at *d* and then pass back to right forward at 4, to be thrown for goal.

The centre may take the place of either of the forwards in these plays, or a combination of the three may be worked. The same plays may be worked by the backs at their end with this exception: the ball is only to be taken on the side nearest the goal, so that the long return pass can be made away from their own goal and towards the opponents'.

Dribbling or bouncing the ball from one end to another is a useful, and, I might say, necessary accomplishment of backs. They generally lose the ball on the finish, for their opponent is on them as soon as the stop is made to throw for goal. To avoid this blocking, let the ball be passed to one of the forwards. Sometimes the other back runs down on the other side of the room to receive the ball if the first back is in danger of losing it.

This is dangerous practice, as it leaves at least one of the forwards on the other side uncovered, unless he also follows his guard down the field. Forwards often are of help in this particular. Finding himself about the centre when the back comes down with the ball, he can run alongside and take the ball at the right time.

In regard to long passes down the field by the backs: They are all right if your team can jump higher and with better



C. J. OGILVY,
Galveston, Texas, Y. M. C. A.

judgment than the other side. Often, they may be used when the ball is over the end line and the guards of your opponents have left the goal to follow the forwards down to where the ball is outside. Give one of your forwards a start back for his goal and then throw the ball so that it will drop near the goal, where he can have a clear throw before the guards come up. The success of this, of course, depends on the forwards enticing the guards down by making them think there will be a short pass, and then getting away from them at just the right time.

These plays that have been given are mere suggestions of numberless combinations. Their practice in private adds greatly to the effectiveness of the team. It is best to confine the practice to two or three of the most simple and perfect them. A person in learning to play the piano, must familiarize himself with the scales and their fingering. A basket ball player should have a few elementary plays. He should know where to find any other man on the team in any play. A man with the ball out of bounds should have a definite idea as to where he should go after he throws the ball in. The only way to get this is by practice.



FORWARD.

Out of your material for a basket ball team pick out the quickest men for forwards. Don't take the best goal-thrower unless he is one of the most agile of the candidates. Goal-throwers can be developed in a much shorter time than it takes to cultivate agility; besides, some men, on account of their nervous make-up, can never become as quick as others with whom quickness seems to be inherent. The old idea was that height was the prime requisite of a forward, but now, after having seen forwards of "all sizes and conditions of men," we pay little attention to height. Of course, height and weight, added to quickness and skill in dodging and goal-throwing, mean a superior and more successful player. Skill in dodging can only be acquired in playing against an opponent. It would

be well in practice to occasionally play the backs against the forwards. This will cause the latter to utilize and improve their ability to dodge and will give the backs valuable practice in following such dodging tactics.

Skill in dodging cannot easily be acquired; it requires quickness of decision. A man must be able to decide quickly as to just what movement to make, and to do the right thing requires a thorough familiarity with the play and players. An error necessary to guard against is the playing of an individual game rather than team-play, the player placing too much reliance on dodging and neglecting passing, often losing the ball after dodging around and fruitlessly attempting to throw a goal. This is often seen: one man jumping and squirming around in an attempt to make a "grand stand" throw for goal, while others are standing about to whom he could easily pass the ball and who would have better chances than he to make a goal.

In throwing for goal from the foul line, the forward or centre or whoever throws should have a uniform method of holding the ball. Have the lacing face in a certain direction, place the fingers on certain seams, and, eventually, the hands becoming familiar with any peculiarities in the shape of the ball, they adapt themselves to it and the ball is thrown with better judgment and with more chance of success. Two men at least should be able to successfully throw for goal from the foul line and to avoid any weakening of the team in that respect from the absence of the regular thrower. In any match game it is best to have one man throw throughout the game, even though the first two or three throws may be unsuccessful, unless he is exceedingly "rattled" and likely to remain so, but generally after the first few throws he "gets his eye on the basket" and is more likely to be successful than any new man who might be tried.

The forward will often be called upon to play guard. He will meet with guards who are good goal-throwers and who have a habit of making a try-at-goal occasionally. To follow his man well in such a case will require a knowledge of some of the tactics of "covering," and he would do well to try guarding once in a while when in practice.

CENTRE.

The centre should have all the qualifications of the forward; in fact, it would be well if the guard also had the same qualifications along with those required for his own position. Height is a more important consideration in choosing a centre than in choosing a forward. Without height many good plays between centre and forward, when the ball is put in play, cannot be carried out. But along with height the centre must be able to correctly determine the exact time at which to jump in order to get the ball at just the right height, not too low nor too high. The ability to thus judge the jump correctly, of course, improves with practice. However, let a quick man be the first choice, height being of secondary importance. After height, ability to throw goals would come. He must also be able to play guard as well as forward; in fact, a centre has to be the most versatile man on the team. He should also be a man able to control his temper, as he is more exposed to things likely to upset his good nature than are the players in the other positions. The old trick of taking a run before jumping for the ball can no longer be practised with the right officials, nor can that one of running between an opponent's legs and upsetting him as he jumps. Nevertheless, he will sometimes meet men who are mean enough to strike him with their knees as they jump, or who, failing to reach the ball, will let their hands come down on his face.

In jumping for the ball the centre will find that he usually has to strike it with one hand; sometimes, when playing against a short man, he can catch it with both hands. Jumping and catching with both hands, however, exposes his whole front, and, as he generally has to face his opponent in order to get the ball, he is liable to injury from the knees of his opponent. In striking with one hand at the ball his body is turned partly sideways and this danger of injury avoided. By putting a quarter turn on this jump to catch the ball, it may be done with less risk of hurt.

GUARD.

The position of guard is the most unsatisfactory place on the team. He does the hardest work and gets the smallest amount of praise. The centre does the most work, but he frequently has the glory of throwing a goal, while if the poor guard, thirsting for a little glory, makes an attempt at goal-throwing and fails, he never hears the end of it. If he lets his man score a goal he is severely reprimanded, no matter how often he has "blocked" the man before. Few or none notice the "blocks," but all see the goal.

The principal duty of the back is to prevent the forward from throwing goals. If he can do this by being quicker than the forward and getting the ball first, so much the better, but if not able to do this he must at least be able to follow the forward, spoil his dodging and prevent him from throwing goals. He should be quick to see any tricks, especially those between centre and forward, and be able to turn them to the advantage of his own side. He should watch his man closely, especially when the ball is out of bounds, and endeavor to get the ball on any pass to his opponent.

The best position to take in "covering" your opponent is at his side. About the most exasperating thing to the forward is to have the guard stand directly in front of him looking into his face and getting in his way whenever he attempts to run. It is virtually holding, for the forward cannot run without knocking the guard down or pushing him to one side, and thus having a foul called on him. Such conduct violates the principle of true sport; no man should take an unfair advantage of another, even though the rules do not explicitly forbid such play. If the guard stands behind the forward he has very little chance of getting the ball, the forward always getting there first, and besides in reaching over his shoulders when he has the ball, there is always a danger of fouling. In playing at the side of the forward the back has as many opportunities of getting the ball, is in less danger of fouling and can guard his man just as well.

The back should be able to "dribble" the ball down the field. Often we see a back get the ball, his opponent at the other end of the field, and with no one near to pass it to, stand there hesitatingly, not knowing exactly what to do. Whereas, if he knew how, he could easily advance the ball by "dribbling." Backs should also be good at passing, especially in advancing the ball by running and passing, stopping momentarily as ball is received and starting again as soon as ball leaves their hands.

When the ball is outside, the back should endeavor to pass it to one of his own men rather than wildly throw it down the field.

It is almost needless to say that every man on a basket ball team should be able to control his temper and his tongue. A man who persists in getting angry and displaying it should not be retained on the team. Such a man will make a lot of trouble in one game.

TEAM PLAY.



FRANK W. VALENTINE,

Captain Eastern District Branch, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

Too great stress cannot be laid upon so-called "team-play." It contributes more than any other single thing toward making a team successful in its contests with opposing teams. Instead of each member working independently and without studying the movements and positions of his fellows, all work in unison and present a solid front to their opponents.

In comparing the play of teams it has been noticed that those best drilled in team-play have been the most successful.

A team which depends upon individual playing may succeed at times, but will find that it will have to be drilled in order to attain a great degree of success.

A disadvantage in individual playing lies in the fact that a player is more liable to be hurt, for the opposing team, naturally, will concentrate its force upon the one or two players who do the bulk of the work for the other team.

Then again, team-play is less fatiguing, for the reason that the work is divided equally among the five members of the team, and it does away with the running up and down the field of play to no purpose.

As a well drilled company of soldiers going through their manœuvres is attractive from the spectators' point of view, so is a well drilled team at a game of basket ball.

The first important step toward team-play is a careful selection of a captain who must be a competent and natural leader. He must be thoroughly familiar with all points of the game, besides setting a good example in scientific playing to the members of the team.

He must not be dictatorial, shouting at and ordering the players while the game is in progress, for it is natural that they will revolt against it. He will gain their respect and they will gladly carry out his ideas, if he merely suggests to them and takes them into his confidence. If, during a half, he sees that the play is not going to suit, the best plan is to call the team together during the intermission and make his suggestions. By following out this plan he will find that harmony will prevail, and at the slightest suggestion, will find them, as a rule, working in unison.

Before entering upon a contest the captain should inform each player what is to be expected of him, and the methods of offensive and defensive play to be used.

It would be well that the captain be chosen by the players rather than appointed by the instructor, as they are the best judges of whom they wish to lead and guide them.

TRIALS OF AN UMPIRE.



BY AN UMPIRE.

These are many and various; from the minute the umpire commences his work until he has finished it, trials follow one another with alarming rapidity.

The first trial which an umpire encounters is to memorize the rules—those profound and dignified offsprings of fertile minds. He wades in bravely, but in common vernacular, is soon up to his neck, and he has great trouble to keep his head above water. After he has mastered the rules, how is he to apply them? Give him time and he could decide on any case that you might suggest, but in the course of a game a play occurs which is succeeded so rapidly by another that he has no time to consider; in this case the umpire must cultivate the faculty of quickness of decision.

But the rules are not the only trials of an umpire. One of the greatest sources of trials is the manager. Before a game, this individual introduces himself to the umpire, and holds forth in some such manner: "Please, Mr. Umpire, don't be hard on our boys; they are rather new at the game and don't like to have fouls called on them." After the umpire has tried to convince the manager that he is there to enforce the rules and to call fouls when he sees them, he is approached by the manager of the other team and has a similar interview with him.

Well, the game starts. "Foul!" says the umpire. "Kill him!" howl the people. "He's a robber!" yell the members of the offending team; the temperature rapidly rises. Order is restored, the windows opened to let out the excess of warm air,

and the game proceeds, interrupted at various intervals by somewhat similar incidences.

If the umpire has a hardy constitution he may survive the game, but his trials do not end at the call of time.

After the teams have left the floor and gone to their dressing rooms, the umpire—poor deluded mortal—thinking he has done well and feeling perfectly satisfied with himself (for why shouldn't he, he came out alive), is wandering about when he hears, in tones as harsh and vindictive as a sweet feminine voice could possibly be: "There's the brute, isn't he horrid; he called a foul on Jack, and Jack such a gentlemanly player." Jack happened to be a tartar. The umpire's equanimity is somewhat disturbed by this criticism, but when the younger element greet him on the street with all kinds of remarks, and keep it up, too, he is pretty well disgusted.

Trials or no trials, there must be an umpire; and it is the duty of all interested in the future of the game of basket ball to see that the lot of an umpire is made more agreeable. Get together boys, help the umpire all you can, and by so doing you will help the game.

OFFICIAL RULES.

1897-1898.



RULE I.

GROUND S.

SECTION 1. Basket Ball may be played on any grounds free from obstruction, said grounds not to exceed 3,500 square feet of actual playing space.

SEC. 2. There must be a well defined line marked around the floor or field. The side boundaries shall be at least three feet from the wall or fence. The end boundaries shall be directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. This line shall form the boundary of the field of play.

RULE II.

BALL.

SECTION 1. The ball shall be round ; it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case ; it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference ; the limit of variableness shall not be more than one-fourth of an inch in three diameters ; it shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

SEC. 2. The ball shall be provided by the home team ; shall be tightly inflated and so laced that the ball cannot be held by the lacing, and otherwise in good condition.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and bearing the signature of the Secretary of the A. L. N. A., Dr. Luther Gulick, shall be the official ball.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all League games.

RULE III.

GOALS.

SECTION 1. The goals shall be hammock nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The rings shall be placed 10 feet above the ground in the centre of the short side of the actual playing field. The inside rim shall extend 6 inches from the surface of a flat perpendicular screen or other rigid surface measuring at least 6 feet horizontally and 4 vertically. If a screen is used it must not extend more than one foot below the upper edge of the goal.

SEC. 2. The goals shall be rigidly supported from below. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the goal.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official goal for 1896-97; but this shall not be construed to exclude the use of official goals that were purchased last year.

RULE IV.

TEAMS.

SECTION 1. Teams for League games shall consist of five men.

SEC. 2. In League games all players must have been bona fide members of the Association, Branch or Department which they represent for at least thirty days.

SEC. 3. In League games no member of one team shall play or act as substitute on any other team in that league.

SEC. 4. Physical Directors or their salaried assistants shall not play in League games.

RULE V.

OFFICIALS.

SECTION 1. The officials shall be a Referee, two Umpires, a Scorer and a Timekeeper.

SEC. 2. In each League game the local governing committee shall pay the actual expenses of the officials.

RULE VI.

CAPTAINS.

SECTION 1. Captains shall be appointed by each side pre-

vious to the commencement of a match ; they must be players in the match.

SEC. 2. The captains shall be the representatives of their respective teams.

SEC. 3. The captains shall toss for choice of goals and be entitled to call the attention of the officials to any violation of the rules which they think has been made.

SEC. 4. Before the commencement of a match each captain shall furnish the scorer with a list of his team with their positions.

RULE VII.

REFEREE.

SECTION 1. The Referee in all cases must be a thoroughly competent and impartial person, and shall not be a member of either of the competing associations.

SEC. 2. In all but League games, the home team shall choose the referee, but shall notify visiting teams of such selection not later than four days before the date fixed for the game. Any team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit to visiting clubs the right to appoint the referee.

SEC. 3. In all League games the referee shall be selected by the League Committee.

SEC. 4. Before the game begins the referee shall see that the regulations respecting the ball, goal and grounds are adhered to. By mutual agreement of the captains, the referee may allow alterations in the rules regarding grounds and time, but not in goal, ball or teams. The referee shall ascertain before the commencement of the game the time for beginning, or any other arrangements that have been made by the captains.

SEC. 5. The referee shall be judge of the ball. He shall decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, and when a goal has been made.

SEC. 6. The referee shall approve of the timekeeper and scorers before the game begins.

SEC. 7. Whenever the ball is put in play by tossing it up.

the referee shall stand so that he shall throw the ball in a plane at right angles to the side lines.

SEC. 8. The referee shall call time when necessary by blowing a whistle.

SEC. 9. The referee shall call a foul when any officer is addressed by any player other than the captains.

SEC. 10. He is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not definitely falling to the umpires, but shall have no power to alter a decision of the umpires when it is in regard to matters under their jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. Any team refusing to play within three minutes after receiving instructions to do so from the referee shall forfeit the game.

SEC. 12. The referee's term of office shall only extend from the time the game begins until it is concluded, and his decision awarding the game must then be given. His jurisdiction shall then end and he shall have no longer any power to act as referee.

SEC. 13. The referee shall have power to give the game to the visiting team in accordance with Rule XI., section 35.

SEC. 14. The referee shall disqualify men according to Rule XI., sections 20 and 38.

SEC. 15. The referee shall notify the Secretary of the Basket Ball Leagues whenever a player has been disqualified, giving the player's name, date, place, name of team and nature of the offence.

RULE VIII.

UMPIRES.

SECTION 1. The umpires in all cases must be thoroughly competent and impartial persons, and shall not be members of either of the competing associations.

SEC. 2. In all but League games, the visiting team shall choose the umpires, but shall notify the home team of such selection not later than four days before the date fixed for the game. A team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit to the home club its right to appoint the umpires.

SEC. 3. In all League games the umpires shall be selected by the League Committee.

SEC. 4. The umpires shall be judge of the men, shall call all fouls, except as provided in Rule VII., section 9.

SEC. 5. The umpires shall make their decisions independently of each other, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other.

SEC. 6. Whenever a foul is called the umpire calling it shall call time by blowing a whistle, and indicate the offender. He shall notify the scorer of the player fouling and the nature of the foul.

RULE IX.

SCORER.

SECTION 1. The scorer shall be appointed by the captain of the home team.

SEC. 2. He shall notify the referee when a player should be disqualified, according to Rule XI., section 20.

SEC. 3. Official games shall be scored according to the details in the official score blanks.

RULE X

TIMEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. A timekeeper shall be appointed by the captain of the home team.

SEC. 2. He shall note when the game starts and shall blow his whistle at the expiration of twenty minutes' actual playing time in each half.

SEC. 3. Time consumed by stoppages during the game shall be deducted only on order of the referee.

RULE XI.

THE GAME.

SECTION 1. A goal made from the field shall count 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count as 1 point; a goal thrown shall count for the side into whose goal the ball is thrown, even though it was done by mistake.

SEC. 2. The referee shall put the ball in play by tossing the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines, so that it

will drop near the centre of the field, which shall be indicated by a conspicuous mark. This is to be done at the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, and after each goal.

SEC. 3. After the referee puts the ball in play in the centre, it must be first touched by one of the centre men, who shall have been previously indicated to the umpire. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul. Both men may jump for the ball, the better man, of course, gaining the advantage. When two fouls at once, on opposite sides, are called, they should be thrown in succession. The ball should then be put in play in the centre.

SEC. 4. After time has been called the referee shall put the ball in play by tossing it up in such a manner that it will drop near the spot where it was when time was called, unless it was held out of bounds. In this case play shall be resumed at the whistle of the referee, as if time had not been called. (Rule VII., section 7.)

SEC. 5. The two opponents nearest this spot when time was called shall be the first to touch the ball after play is resumed. They shall be indicated by the umpires.

SEC. 6. When the ball is held by two or more players for any length of time the referee shall blow his whistle, stop the play and throw the ball up from where it was held. (Rule VII., section 7; also Rule XI., section 5.)

SEC. 7. Whenever the ball is put in play the players who are to first touch the ball must not stand further than two feet from the spot where the ball is to fall.

SEC. 8. A game must be decided by the winning of the most points in forty minutes' playing time.

SEC. 9. In case of a tie the game shall continue (without exchange of goals) until either side has made two additional points. The goals may be made either from field or foul line, the team first scoring two points wins.

SEC. 10. If the goal is moved by an opponent when the ball is on the edge of it, 1 point shall be scored.

SEC. 11. The game shall consist of two halves of twenty

minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by mutual agreement of the captains.

SEC. 12. The teams shall change goals at the end of the first half.

SEC. 13. When a foul has been made the opposite side shall have a free throw for the goal at a distance of fifteen feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the centre of the goal, measuring towards the opposite goal. The player having a free throw shall not cross the fifteen-foot line until the ball has entered or missed the goal. If this rule is violated, a goal, if made, shall not be scored, and, if missed, the ball shall be dead and put in play in the centre. The ball cannot be thrown to any person, but must be thrown at the basket. An attempt satisfactory to the referee must be made to cage it.

SEC. 14. No player shall stand nearer than six feet to the thrower, nor in a lane six feet wide from the thrower to the goal, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the goal. He shall not be interfered with in any way whatever, either by player or spectators. If this rule is violated and a goal is not made, he shall have another throw. If the goal is not made, the ball shall be considered in play. The players must stay back of the line until the ball has entered or missed the goal.

SEC. 15. The ball may be thrown or batted in any direction with one or both hands.

SEC. 16. The ball shall not be kicked or struck with the fists. Violation of this rule is a foul.

SEC. 17. A player shall not carry the ball while in bounds. He must play it from the spot on which he catches it. Allowance is to be made for one who catches it while running providing he throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. This shall not be interpreted as interfering with a man's turning around without making progress. Violation of this rule is a foul.

SEC. 18. The ball shall be held by the hands only. The using of any other part of the body to hold or assist in holding the ball constitutes a foul.

SEC. 19. There shall be no tackling, or holding or pushing

of an opponent. The arms shall not be used in any way to interfere with the progress of a player who has not the ball. Grasping the clothing or person of a player with the hands or putting one or both arms about a player shall be called holding. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul.

SEC. 20. There shall be no shouldering, tripping, striking, kicking, hacking, or intentional or unnecessary roughness of any kind. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul, and the referee may, for the first offence, and shall, for the second offence, disqualify the offender, for that game and for such further period as the committee in charge of that league shall determine ; except that disqualification for striking, hacking, or kicking shall be for one year, without appeal. A foul is a violation of the rules, whether committed unintentionally, ignorantly or otherwise. The fact that a foul is made is the only guide for the officials in calling the same.

SEC. 21. A substitute shall be allowed for a player who has been disqualified, and the foul made by him shall be counted.

SEC. 22. Whenever, because of sickness or accident to a player, it becomes necessary for the referee to call "Time," play must be resumed in five minutes. If the injured player is unable to resume play by that time, a substitute shall take his place, or the game start at once without him. If a substitute takes his place he cannot play again during that game.

SEC. 23. The ball is out of bounds only when it has completely crossed the line.

SEC. 24. When the ball goes out of bounds and rolls or bounces in again, play shall continue, even though a player may have touched it when out of bounds ; except, *if the whistle of the referee is blown, the ball shall then be put in play as though it had not returned to the field of play.*

When the ball goes out of bounds and remains there, it shall be returned by the player first touching it. There shall be no interference with his returning it ; that is, no portion of the person of an opponent shall be outside of the field of play. The ball may not be touched by an opponent until it has crossed the line. If either of these rules is violated, the ball

is to be returned to the player who had it, and the ball again put in play at the original place.

He may throw the ball in any direction into the field of play from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it. The ball must be *thrown* into the field of play. When either of these rules is violated, the ball shall go to the opponents at the same spot. The ball must be thrown into the field of play; that is, it must be thrown to some player and disposed of before the player who passed it in can again play it.

He is allowed five seconds to hold the ball, and if he holds it longer, it goes to the opponents. In case of doubt in the mind of the referee as to which player first touched the ball, he shall toss it up into the field of play at the spot where the ball went out.

SEC. 25. When the ball is *batted*, *rolled* or *passed* from the field of play in order to *claim exemption* from interference, it shall be given to the opponents at the point where it left the field of play. When it is passed to a player out of bounds the ball shall be given to the other side. *Carrying* the ball from the field of play is a foul (Section 17). When the centre men are jumping for the ball, and one of them bats the ball to out of bounds, it is in play and shall go to the other side.

SEC. 26. A goal scored by a player while any part of his person touches the floor out of bounds shall not count. In such a case the ball shall be put in play in the centre of the field.

SEC. 27. If a player throws for the goal and the whistle of the referee, umpire or timekeeper sounds while the ball is in the air, and the throw results in a goal, it shall count.

SEC. 28. When the umpire's whistle sounds simultaneously with either the referee's or timekeeper's, the umpire's shall take precedence.

SEC. 29. A goal scored before the whistle can be blown for a foul made by the team scoring shall not count, but if a player while throwing for the goal is fouled by an opponent and succeeds in scoring, both shall be counted.

SEC. 30. If only one team puts in an appearance on the appointed day, the team complying with the terms agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the game by default.

SEC. 31. When it happens, however, that neither team is ready to begin playing at the hour appointed for the game, the team which completes its numbers first cannot claim a default from its opponent. The latter shall be entitled to fifteen minutes additional time, and if then unable to present a full team, shall, if required by its opponent, be obliged to play short-handed or forfeit the game.

SEC. 32. A team defaulting or forfeiting a game shall be declared the loser by a score of 2 to 0.

SEC. 33. There shall be no protests against the decisions of the officers except in regard to interpretation of rules.

SEC. 34. Any remarks on the part of a player during the progress of the game derogatory in any way to the officials shall be called a foul.

SEC. 35. The home team shall be held responsible for the behavior of the spectators. Failure to keep them from interfering with the progress of the game or from discourteous conduct shall, after a warning, make the home team liable to forfeit the game.

SEC. 36. In case of any doubt on any point, *in the mind of the referee or umpire*, arising from the presence of the spectators, the visiting team shall have the benefit of the doubt.

SEC. 37. Any persistent intentional delay of the game shall be counted as a foul against the team so delaying.

SEC. 38. The referee shall promptly disqualify any player using profane or abusive language.

RULE XII.

F O U L S .

SECTION 1. All fouls shall be called by the umpire, except as provided in Rule VII., section 9.

SEC. 2. Fouls are classified according to their penalties as follows:

General—1. Players addressing officers (Rule VII., section 9).
2. Touching ball in centre (Rule XI., section 3). 3. Kicking or striking ball (Rule XI., section 16). 4. Carrying ball (Rule XI., sections 17-25). 5. Holding ball (Rule XI., section 18).
6. Tackling, holding, pushing opponents (Rule XI., section 19).
7. Delaying game (Rule XI., section 37).

Fouls for which players may be disqualified—Roughnesses—
1. Striking. 2. Kicking. 3. Shouldering. 4. Unnecessary rough play. 5. Tripping. 6. Hacking.

Officials are expected to be strict as possible, both with players and spectators. In all cases not covered in these rules officials are to use their own judgment in accord with the general spirit of the rules.

All the questions pertaining to the interpretation of the rules may be referred to the Basket Ball Committee of the Association Athletic League or of the Amateur Athletic Union.

BASKET BALL RECORDS.



There will be found in the BASKET BALL GUIDE portraits of a few of the leading basket ball teams, with records of some of their games. By recent action of the Amateur Athletic Union, complete official record is to be kept of all basket ball teams who are registered and play sanctioned games. Such will be entitled to have their official scores published in this book, and winners of all championship series of games will also have the right to have their portraits published in this series. It is hoped thus to have from year to year a valuable record of all the strong basket ball teams in the country.

HOW TO SCORE BASKET BALL.



LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

Many basket ball teams did not get down to doing as scientific work as they should have last year because of a failure to understand, or to use, if they understood, the official score book. This score book is almost a necessity to the manager of a team who wishes to keep accurate record of all his players; who made the fouls, and what kind of fouls; who made the goals, and under what conditions they were made. A sample page for a single team is herewith given. In the first column is found the names of the team and the players; in the second column, the goals that were made during the first half. In this column will be found three sets of marks: an X, which is a goal from the field; an O, which is an attempted goal from a free throw, but which was missed, and an X inside of an O, which means a goal thrown from a free throw. The X, of course, counts two points, the O nothing and the X inside of an O, one point. At the bottom of the column is the total number of points made during that half. In the third column are the fouls. First, is A1. By referring to the bottom of the page, under the head of FOULS, we see that A1 is for addressing officer—vii., 9. This foul, together with A5 and A4, was made by John Allen. If A. B. Mark had made another Class B foul, he would have been disqualified. In the second half, the captain thought that C. R. Rocks would best make the free throws, but after two failures, he went back to John Allen, who scored two. A score kept in this way is of the greatest value, and without it a scientific estimate of the men is hardly possible.

NAME OF TEAM	FIRST HALF		SECOND HALF.	
	GOALS	FOULS	GOALS	FOULS
Brightwood				
John Allen	X 0	2	X 0	2
A. C. Mack	X	Br.		
C. R. Rocke	XXX		00	
J. Oppenheimer			X	2320
B. F. Seeley	XX	2424 X		
	15		8	

Fouls A General. (1) Addressing officers, viii, 9. (2) Touching ball in centre, xi., 3. (3) Kick-ing or striking ball, xi., 16. (4) Carrying ball, xi., 15, 25. (5) Holding ball, xi., 18. (6) Tack-ling, holding, pushing opponents, xi., 19. (7) Delaying game, xi., 35.
B Fouls for which a player may be disqual-i-fied, xi., 20. (1) Strik-ing. (2) Kicking. (3) Shoulder-ing. (4) Un-necessary roughness. (5) Tripping. (6) Hack-ing.

Where Played 13th St., New York Date Mar. 1897 Referee B. Fair
 Umpire (1) Co. Hand (2) A. C. Mack Timekeeper M. J. Wandy
 Scored A. Mack Won by Brightwood Score 23 - 19

BASKET BALL FOR WOMEN.



LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

Basket ball was invented in 1891. In 1895 was published a Standard Dictionary of the English language by Funk & Wagnalls, which contains, so far as we know, the first definition of basket ball. It reads as follows:

"Basket Ball.—A game resembling foot ball, in which the goals are iron crates or baskets at the opposite ends of a gymnasium. Played by girls."!!!

Basket ball was produced to meet the needs of an indoor athletic game, which should be of a highly vigorous character, to be played in the gymnasiums of the Young Men's Christian Association. It spread rapidly over the country—more rapidly, we believe, than any game has ever spread over this country, and is now being played by more regularly organized teams than any game, with the exception of base ball. It was taken up promptly also in the normal schools of physical training and spread to the women's colleges. It is at these colleges that the writer of this definition evidently saw the game. The game is played at Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith and at most of the other colleges for women. We understand that at Bryn Mawr and Vassar the game is played by the official rules. Some of the women's colleges play by other rules, the chief difference of which is that the floor is divided into either three or nine spaces and the players placed in these spaces, and are required to remain in them during the whole play; and also that each person securing the ball has a free throw. The ball cannot be taken from one player by another. Both of these modifications of the game were experimented with carefully in the early stages of the game, and were not adopted

because it was felt that they were not necessary and that they seriously handicapped the most skilful, interesting and valuable plays of the game. It is to be regretted that those who play a game so radically different from basket ball, as is this game under the rules referred to, should call it by the same name.

There are two contentions in regard to the styles of play: The first is that the official rules allow too great roughness and are not suitable for anybody, particularly for women, to play. The advocates of the official rules maintain that experience has demonstrated that this claim is not true, and that team-play of a high character, the chief interest of the audience, and the speed of the game are all dependent upon features that are distinctive of the official rules.

From earliest childhood boys are constantly playing games that demand self-control and energy, while girls are not allowed such games. Basket ball gives to women their one opportunity of playing games which demand these high moral qualities. If sometimes they are found lacking, the way to remedy such a situation is not by excluding women from the game, nor by taking all opportunities for moral discipline out of the game, but by securing to the individual that moral discipline which will enable her to play the game with vigor and to get from it those results which cannot be secured except where a high degree of self-control is demanded. It is a general truth that those things which have no possibility of evil have also no possibility of good. We are glad to see that the number of women's clubs playing by the official rules is steadily increasing, and hope that this may prove to be a considerable factor in bringing to women that physical training and that moral discipline, that obedience to a leader, that holding of one's self in the midst of great excitement, which boys have so abundantly, but which is largely denied to girls. It is also hoped that those who advocate the other game will select for it some other name than basket ball.

RECORDS OF TEAMS.

SEASON 1896-97.



BUFFALO Y. M. C. A.

Buffalo, 34; Medina, 8.	Buffalo, 10; Rochester, 0.
Buffalo, 10; Rochester, 6.	Buffalo, 10; Medina, 6.
Buffalo, 1; Medina, 3.	

BUSINESS MEN'S TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO Y. M. C. A.

Feb. 26—B. M., 16; Rushers, 3.	Apr. 15—B. M., 11; Athens, 2.
Mar. 4—B. M., 22; Cyclones, 6.	" 23—B. M., 22; '97s, 0.
" 11—B. M., 13; Athens, 4.	May 6—B. M., 20; Rushers, 4.
" 19—B. M., 2; '97s, 0 (default).	" 14—B. M., 18; Cyclones, 7.
Apr. 2—B. M., 21; Rushers, 4.	21—B. M., 10; Athens, 11.
" 8—B. M., 15; Cyclones, 12.	27—B. M., 48; '97s, 0.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. (BALTIMORE).

Central, 12; Y. M. C. League, 3.	Central, 9; U. of P., 5.
Central, 14; Cumberland Y. M. C. A., 7.	Central, 14; Corcoran Cadets, 5.
Central, 15; Temple College, 7.	Central, 7; Temple College, 4.
Central, 15; Corcoran Cadets, 11.	Central, 5; West Branch Y. M. C. A., 3.
Central, 22; Y. M. C. League, 3.	

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. (CHICAGO).

Jan. 23—Central, 13; Olivet, 11.	Mar. 13—Central, 40; Hull House, 8.
" 30—Central, 41; West Side, 8.	" 20—Central, 24; Ravenswood, 14.
Feb. 6—Central, 29; State U. of Iowa, 2.	" 27—Central, 25; Notre Dame, 22.
" 13—Central, 20; Ravenswood, 9.	Apr. 3—Central, 16; Olivet, 21.
" 16—Central, 19; Hull House, 6.	" 9—Central, 28; Milwaukee, 20.
" 27—Central, 14; Olivet, 20.	" 17—Central, 21; Olivet, 17.
Mar. 6—Central, 26; West Side, 13.	May 22—Central, 36; St. Louis, 20.

EASTERN DISTRICT BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

E. D., 36; Adelphia, 0.	E. D., 15; 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 5.
E. D., 10; Central Y. M. C. A., 9.	E. D., 24; Washington Heights, 11.
E. D., 15; Bay Ridge A. C., 5.	E. D., 12; Knickerbocker A. C., 3.
E. D., 23; Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 2.	E. D., 14; Knickerbocker A. C., 10.
E. D., 11; Knickerbocker A. C., 11.	E. D., 22; Acorn A. C., 6.
E. D., 25; Fanwood A. C., 4.	E. D., 2; Harlem Y. M. C. A., 3.
E. D., 13; Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 6.	E. D., 32; New Rochelle A. C., 5.
E. D., 7; Bay Ridge A. C., 4.	E. D., 22; 4th Separate Co., 6.
E. D., 9; New Britain, 20.	E. D., 21; Waterbury Y. M. C. A., 17.
E. D., 9; Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A., 8.	E. D., 6; 4th Separate Co., 15.
E. D., 29; Montauks, 10.	F. D., 13; Fanwood A. C., 8.
E. D., 9; New Rochelle A. C., 0.	E. D., 6; Harlem Y. M. C. A., 2.
E. D., 6; Stamford Y. M. C. A., 11.	E. D., 8; 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 15.

EVERETT (MASS.) Y. M. C. A.

Everett, 7; Melrose, 4.	Everett, 15; Malden, 5.
Everett, 24; Melrose, 22.	Everett, 8; Everett Seconds, 0.
Everett, 12; Melrose, 0.	Everett, 12; Everett Seconds, 4.
Everett, 10; Newburyport, 2.	Everett, 5; Marblehead, 6.
Everett, 4; Newburyport, 2.	Everett, 7; Fitchburg, 13.
Everett, 16; Newburyport, 4.	Everett, 8; Lawrence, 8.
Everett, 7; Salem, 6.	Everett, 1; Lawrence Militia, 1.
Everett, 2; Cambridge, 0.	

FANWOOD A. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

Fanwood, 9; Yonkers A. A., 7.	Fanwood, 7; New Britain Y.M.C.A., 21
Fanwood, 8; Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., 4.	Fanwood, 4; E. D. Y. M. C. A., 26.
Fanwood, 16; W. N. Y. M. C. A., 5.	Fanwood, 5; Knickerbocker A. C., 13.
Fanwood, 8; 4th Separate Co., 6.	Fanwood, 7; Springfield Y. M. C. A., 15.
Fanwood, 4; 4th Separate Co., 1.	Fanwood, 13; Springfield Train. S., 14.
Fanwood, 9; Knickerbocker A. C., 7.	Fanwood, 3; Holyoke Y. M. C. A., 22.
Fanwood, 20; Co. K., Wallingford, 4.	Fanwood, 5; Yonkers A. A., 7.
Fanwood, 21; Adelphi Academy, 13.	Fanwood, 11; Trenton B. B. Team, 30.
Fanwood, 7; Central Y. M. C. A., 17.	Fanwood, 9; Eastern District, 13.
Fanwood, 7; Waterbury Y. M. C. A., 13.	

FITCHBURG Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 26—Fitchburg, 22; Keene, 14.	Mar. 1—Fitchburg, 41; F. A. C., 5.
" 27—Fitchburg, 14; Keene, 12.	" 6—Fitchburg, 21; F. A. C., 4.
Dec. 16—Fitchburg, 2; Brattleboro, 15.	" 12—Fitchburg, 22; Newton, 11.
Jan. 23—Fitchburg, 22; Cushing, 8.	" 13—Fitchburg, 28; Keene, 15.
Feb. 1—Fitchburg, 8; Cushing, 1.	" 26—Fitchburg, 8; Millbury, 4.
" 5—Fitchburg, 4; Nashua, 7.	Apr. 2—Fitchburg, 26; Brattleboro, 6.
" 12—Fitchburg, 18; Vt. Academy, 7.	" 6—Fitchburg, 16; Lynn, 8.
" 19—Fitchburg, 16; Lynn, 11.	" 8—Fitchburg, 4; Nashua, 4.
" 22—Fitchburg, 26; Nashua, 11.	" 13—Fitchburg, 7; Millbury, 12.
" 27—Fitchburg, 40; Clinton, 20.	" 29—Fitchburg, 16; Everett, 9.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

Oct. 3—23d St., 33; Deaf and Dumb, 11.	Nov. 21—23d St., 67; Huguenot A.C., 3.
" 10—23d St., 32; Deaf and Dumb, 6.	Dec. 5—23d St., 35; Bay Ridge A.C., 12
" 17—23d St., 46; New Rochelle, 3.	" 19—23d St., 18; Har.Y.M.C.A., 10.
" 28—23d St., 35; New Rochelle, 2.	Jan. 1—23d St., 46; Y. M. Institute, 2.
" 31—23d St., 46; 26th W. Y.M.C.A., 0.	" 9—23d St., 19; Stam.Y.M.C.A., 10
Nov. 7—23d St., 38; Yonkers Y.M.C.A., 4.	" 16—23d St., 34; U. of P., 1.
" 14—23d St., 32; Harlem Y.M.C.A., 2.	" 23—23d St., 46; Pat'n Y.M.C.A., 0.
" 17—23d St., 6; West Side, 0.	" 30—23d St , —; New Britain, —.

YALE BASKET BALL TEAM.

Yale, 39; Wesleyan, 4.	Yale, 7; Brooklyn Central Y.M.C.A., 12
Yale, 16; Trinity, 14.	Yale, 11; Brooklyn Central Y.M.C.A., 4.
Yale, 32; U. of P., 10.	Yale, 10; Yonkers A. A., 9.

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SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9, 1896

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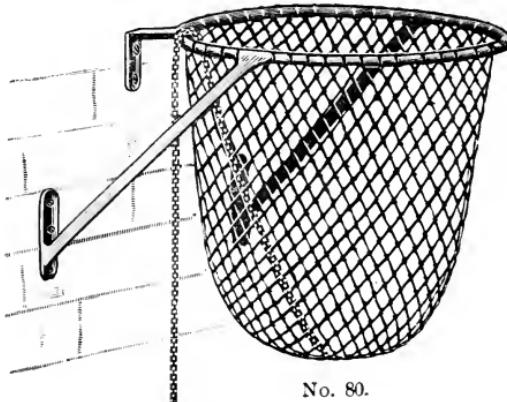
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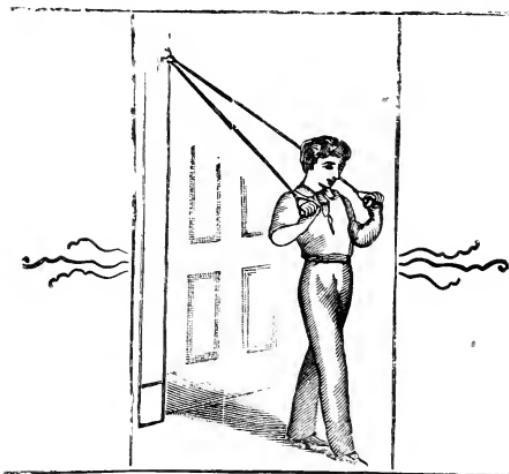
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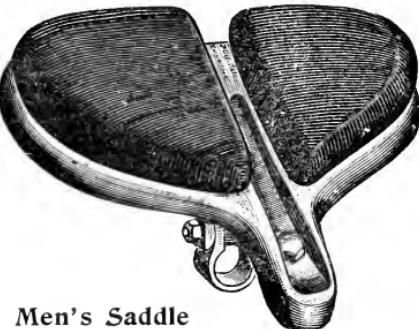


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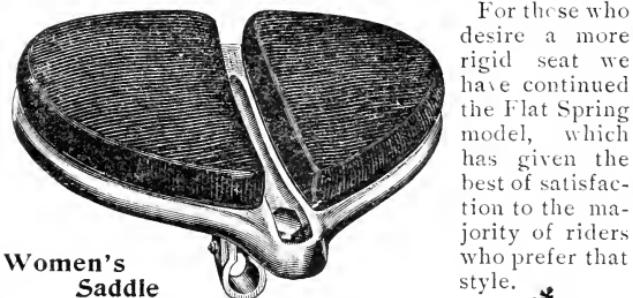
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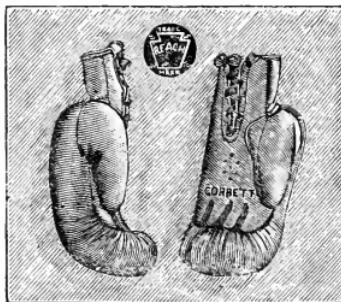
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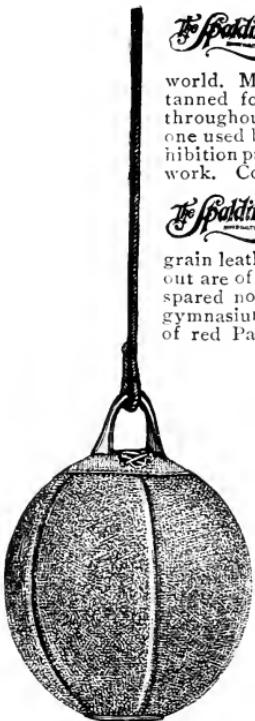
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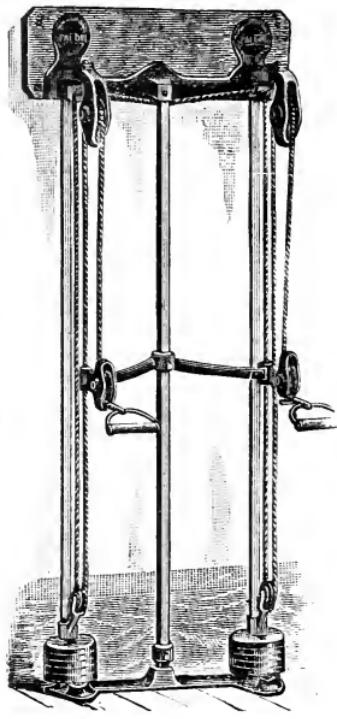
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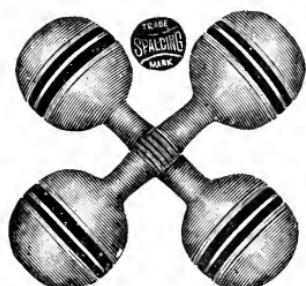


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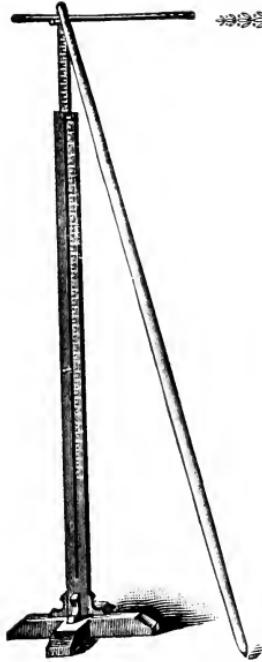


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